



WEDNESDAY,
OCTOBER 17, 1949

THE JERUSALEM POST

PRICE: 120 PRUTA
VOL. XXXII, No. 3431



MARGINAL COLUMN

By JEROME K. LURIE

It is almost impossible for a small country such as Israel to maintain an air-tight censorship as long as foreign correspondents have eyes and ears and Cyprus is only an hour away.

One reason for the censor's difficulties may be that he deals with matters that are not altogether military secrets. Take, for example, the story that the Chief of Staff participated in the Haganah action and was reprimanded for his recklessness by the Minister of Defense. This might be a secret that the head of the Army would want to keep from his family, but it is not a military secret which, if divulged, would endanger the security of the State. If it were, the responsible citizens of Jerusalem would have heard it all over town so that it reached the ears of the foreign press.

But when "The New York Times" correspondent cabled this news story to the Army censor, the message, so the Timesman flew to Cyprus and cabled it from there. Next day, the United Press wire service sent the story from Jerusalem.

FROM Cyprus, the Timesman also cabled the first story containing the same message. This, too, had been stopped by the Jerusalem censor. Next, the State Department published a complete account of the woman's antecedents, marital and business connections, including a statement by her half-brother in West Virginia.

But the Timesman also cabled from Cyprus the following story, which is definitely military information, and which I am repeating only because it has already been published:

A month ago, after witnessing the transfer of new and unmarked jet fighters, planes that Israel had sent to Egypt at the request of the French, Mark IV fighters, back to France for a modification of armament. The correspondent was not allowed to tell the story of the delivery of the planes through Israel censorship.

The Timesman has another beef against the censor. He cabled from Cyprus that when "reporting border incidents" such as the clash near Sidon, in which five Israelis were killed by infiltrators, correspondents who get news from the sources, have their dispatches held up by censors, sometimes for several hours, until the official Army version of the incident is released.

It is possible that the official communiqué may be more accurate than the correspondent's story. But it is the function of the correspondent, for which he is well-paid, to get the news out fast, and it is the function of the censor to check for military secrets, not for accuracy. And while the censor is delaying the story, the Arab forces in Cairo may be putting out a distorted version which will make it front pages here. The Israeli side of the story, in a few hours later, can never catch up with the lies from the Arab capitals. New York, October 16.

U.S. Holds Up Heavy Arms to Yugoslavia

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (Reuter). — The U.S. yesterday announced that it would continue to hold up heavy military equipment until the Yugoslav government agreed to a decision by today on whether to continue to add to the interest of U.S. foreign policy.

In a letter to leaders of the Senate and House, the President said that after careful study "the balance of available evidence leads me to find that Yugoslavia remains independent of control by the Soviet Union and desires to continue to be independent."

ELATH BACK FOR TALKS

LYDIA AIRPORT, Tuesday. — The Israeli Ambassador to Britain and Mrs. Elath arrived by El Al last night for consultations. "and a lady, if circumstances permit." Mr. Elath declined to make any statement other than that he had not seen any British Foreign Office officials since his talks with Mr. Frank Kirkpatrick, the Director-General, on Thursday.

Strauss Defence Chief in Bonn Gov't Shuffle

BONN, Tuesday (Reuter). — Franz Josef Strauss, 42, today displaced Theodor Blank as West German Defence Minister, an official announcement said.

Contrary to expectation, Dr. Franz Blücher, 60, retained the job of Vice-Chancellor, for which the one-time Foreign Minister Heinrich von Brentano was believed to have been marked down.

The announcement said that three other Ministers were leaving the Government: Fritz Neumayer, Minister of Justice, whose office will be taken by Hans Joachim von Merkatz, who will also remain Minister for the Affairs concerning the Upper House of Parliament.

Waldemar Kraft, Minister without Portfolio, Hermann Schaeffer, Minister without Portfolio, and Konrad Adenauer's Government from 30 to 18 Ministers, while the dismissal without replacement of the two Ministers without Portfolio reduces the number of Ministers by two. These Ministers had small staffs enabling them to work on any task given them by the Chancellor.

The biggest change is the appointment of Franz Strauss, a vigorous, outspoken member of the Christian Social Union, to Minister of Defence — a job he is known to have long coveted. He is known as an advocate of armament, even at the cost of not raising the full half-million men at present planned.

Dr. Blücher will retain chairmanship over the Economic Cabinet.

Source close to the Government said they believed failure to agree on a successor to him in this post had caused Dr. von Brentano out of the job of Vice-Chancellor.

Russia, Japan Near Agreement

MOSCOW, Tuesday (UP). — The Soviet-Japanese negotiations today reached agreement on many points of a joint declaration that would end the long-standing relations between the two countries.

According to Soviet press chief, Mr. L. F. Il'yech, a committee of experts headed by Ambassador Matsumoto and First Deputy Premier Andrei Gromyko "reached agreement on many points" in the declaration.

He said the draft was submitted by the Soviet side for Japanese consideration, after which the Japanese in turn presented their amendments.

"There was no discussion of the territorial question," Mr. Il'yech said. "The point of view of the Soviet Union regarding this is known," he added.

Egypt Jails 10 Jews On False Passport Charge

CAIRO, Tuesday. — A criminal court here passed prison terms on 10 Jews who were tried on the charge of attempting to obtain Egyptian passports by means of counterfeit documents.

Six defendants got a year's prison term with work and others received three months' imprisonment. An Interior Ministry employee who was accused of having supplied the Jewish group with counterfeit documents was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Sixty-one Jewish defendants were acquitted in the same case for lack of evidence against them. (UP, Reuter)

Knesset Debaters Ask if War Avoidable

By ANYEN BUNINSTEIN, Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

Doubt whether peace could be maintained was expressed in the Knesset Foreign Affairs debate yesterday by Mr. Israel Galili (Abdur Ha'avoda), but Mr. Ya'acov Hagan (Mapam), who followed Mr. Galili took strong exception to this view and said he was shocked to hear him imply that war was inevitable.

The debate concluded after 11 o'clock last night. Prime Minister Ben-Gurion is to reply this morning. It was not known last night whether Foreign Minister Golda Meir would also speak this morning.

Mr. Galili said there is a general agreement that a shaky peace is better than war, but even those who once believed that it was in our power to maintain the peace are beginning to realize that there are forces around us and in the world at large which will not permit this.

The Armistice system has broken down, Mr. Galili declared. Mr. Hagan's report, with its avoidance of any distinction between attacker and attacked and its assault on the principle of self-defence, was simple proof of this.

Fortunately, the State of Israel is not dependent on the reports or conclusions of observers or visitors, Mr. Galili said. The world should realize that the fate of the Middle East could not be decided without considering Israel's just rights. He asserted that had it not been for the operations of the Defence Forces over a period of years, we would have been attacked from all sides.

There is no conflict; there is one side which wants to destroy the other, and another side which does not want to be destroyed.

At this point, Mr. Hagan (Ha-poel Hamizrachi) said we had not succeeded in making the world understand the true nature of our Army's actions. We must also find ways of reaching the Arab masses, going over the heads of their rulers, and explain to them the reasons for our actions.

The U.N. Secretary-General, and representatives of the nations who criticize our policy have not suggested any other method for negotiating peace, except for the use of force.

Wants Concrete Plan

Rabbi I. M. Levin (Agudat Yisrael) said that everything possible must be done to prevent war. He has not yet heard any concrete programme for solving our difficulties, but the three necessary conditions for a solution are unity, self-searching, and the help of God.

An attack against retaliation was launched by Miss Wilenska (Poalei Tsiyon), who stated that this policy would lead to war. She charged that the last reprisals had aided Britain's plan to dominate the region.

Jordan Ready To Invoke British, Iraqi Pacts

The failure of the Iraq-Jordan talks which ended in Amman on Monday was attributed by Jordanian political circles last night to Israel's firm stand opposing the entry of Iraqi troops into Jordan.

It appears, the sources said, that at no time was the number of Iraqi troops under consideration very large, probably never more than a battalion. It would have had no effect on the balance of power in the Jordan-Jordan situation, but could have served only as a factor in the elections scheduled for Sunday.

It was hinted officially that the Iraqi troops are still stationed on the border, but they will not cross into Jordan unless the Jordan Government officially requests them to do so.

The decision not to move Iraqi troops into Jordan at this time is believed to have been made.

Syrian Arms Arrive

The Syrian Ambassador in Amman, Fouad Kasamati, announced yesterday that Syrian arms and equipment are being sent to Jordan to bolster defences on the Israel border.

He said that since midnight a "gift from the Syrian people" — had started to arrive for the "people of Jordan."

According to reports in Amman, the Syrian arms included a number of Czech tanks, field guns, anti-tank weapons and mortars from all sides.

The recent arms deal Syria concluded with Czechoslovakia, reduced the chances of trouble in Sunday's elections.

The Egyptian press had denounced the threatened Iraqi intervention as a measure to prevent free elections in the two-day talks between Amman and Baghdad.

A joint Iraqi-Jordan communiqué issued in Baghdad last night on the two-day talks between Amman and Baghdad, said that the two countries had reached agreement on many points.

In the course of a discussion of "recent Israeli acts of aggression against Jordan," Iraq reaffirmed her readiness to come to Jordan's aid under the terms of their 1947 treaty, the communiqué said.

Meanwhile, a Jordan Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Jordan will invoke both British and Iraqi aid under their treaties with those countries if Israel makes another big attack on her soil.

He told correspondents in answer to questions that he was "satisfied" Britain will come to our aid if we are being subjected to aggression. We have been given that assurance," he said.

Abu Nawar said that the big military move Jordan would also call upon Iraq to furnish aid and assistance under the 1947 agreement, even if this involved a local action.

U.K., France Said Agreed On 'Limited' Iraqi Troops in Jordan

Eden, Lloyd Fly to Paris Israel Denies Assent to Move

By MAURICE CARR, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS, Tuesday. — The Quai d'Orsay spokesman today announced that British assurances had been received that the Iraqi troops eventually entering Jordan will be limited to an unspecified number. It was also announced that their stay will be strictly temporary and they will not penetrate beyond Transjordan into former Palestine.

"It is recognized that an Iraqi advance beyond Transjordan would be extremely dangerous," he stated.

Describing the assurances as part of an agreement reached as a result of constant consultations during the past few days with Britain, as well as with the U.S. and Israel, the spokesman said that France is satisfied that her primary concern, shared by Israel — that the regional status quo and balance of power be preserved, has been duly met.

(The Foreign Ministry spokesman in Jerusalem denied that Israel is party to any agreement providing for the entry into any part of Jordan of Iraqi troops, however limited in number.)

Welcomes B.-G. Speech

It is understandable that Israel is perturbed by the eventual Iraqi entry into Jordan and reserves freedom of action in case the regional status quo is disturbed. The French spokesman added. He also praised Prime Minister Ben-Gurion's "mild" speech, describing it as "a discourse from a man reflecting a new, five war and aspiring to peace."

The Israeli Ambassador, Mr. Ya'acov Tur, was due to see the French Foreign Minister, M. Christian Pineau, this evening, but the appointment was cancelled because of the sudden arrival of the British Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary.

The spokesman welcomed as "extremely important" the agreement reached in Moscow yesterday by the Soviet Deputy Premier, Mr. Anastas Mikoyan. He said that the Quai d'Orsay was not surprised and it is certain that the Soviet leader was speaking for his Government. He added that it was perfectly clear to everybody in the Security Council that the Russian Foreign Minister, Mr. Dmitri Shepilov — and in fact also the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi — in accepting the first of the six principles insisting on the freedom of passage through the Canal without any technical or political discrimination — was in fact agreeing that the Canal must henceforth be open to Israel shipping.

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Dulles Sees Israel Ships to Pass

WASHINGTON, Tuesday. — Secretary of State Dulles today said the U.S. would go to the aid of any victim of aggression in the Iraq-Jordan-Israel situation.

He told his Press conference that a similar declaration by President Eisenhower earlier this year, that the U.S. would extend aid within its constitutional processes, still held.

On the Suez dispute, Mr. Dulles said the principles endorsed unanimously by the U.N. Security Council last week on freedom of navigation in the Suez Canal applied to all shipping, including that of Israel.

He drew the attention of correspondents to a press report from Moscow quoting the Soviet First Deputy Premier, Mr. Anastas Mikoyan, as giving a similar interpretation to the six principles which were endorsed unanimously by the Security Council last Saturday.

Mr. Dulles said Egypt had not given any explicit assurance that it would not discriminate, but he added it was generally understood in New York that the principle did cover all shipping, including that of Israel.

The Secretary said that (Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

Dulles Defends Right To Correct Statements

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (Reuter). — Secretary of State Dulles today defended his right to alter the transcript of his weekly press conferences if he believes he had made an "off the cuff" statement jeopardizing U.S. interests.

He said that the transcript of his weekly press conferences is an emotion-choked voice that he was not interested in making good newspaper copy through a slip of the tongue or through an expression which, thoughtlessly made, resulted in word headlines saying that "Dulles had bungled again."

The Secretary's angry and impassioned defence of his right to correct the record was made, then correspondents asked him at his press conference to explain his action two weeks ago in deleting from the transcript a statement about fundamental misunderstanding between the U.S. and Britain and France on the question of colonialism.

Mr. Dulles said he did not pretend that he could speak to perfection extemporaneously. Sometimes he said what he did not intend to say, and if he happened he must reserve the right to correct his statements.

West May Test Cairo With Israel Ship

PARIS, Tuesday (Reuter). — It was learned in circles close to the French Premier's office tonight that the French and British statements, when meeting tonight, would consider the advisability of sending a test convoy, including an Israeli ship, through the Suez Canal in the very near future.

Reports which could not be confirmed stated that the Soviet government would probably regard such a test convoy benevolently. It is believed the matter was discussed by Foreign Minister Pineau and his Soviet counterpart, Mr. Dmitri Shepilov, when they met at lunch today.

(The Jerusalem Post correspondent in Paris reports that a Quai d'Orsay spokesman said he had not heard of any such project, and that the dispatch of any Israeli ship was up to Israel alone.)

Arabs Tell U.N. Israel Has No Rights in Canal

UNITED NATIONS, Tuesday. — A Jordan memorandum to the Security Council today charged that Israel has no status with regard to the Suez Canal dispute since the 1951 Council Resolution ordering Egypt to permit Israel shipping to go through the Canal was passed "within the context of the Palestine question."

In that context, Jordan contended, Israel had defied the Council resolutions and therefore could claim no redress. Yesterday, a Syrian memorandum submitted to the Security Council under the same conditions denounced the Council invitation to Israel to submit her views "as a move placing Israel among the accusers of Egypt, when she should be a defendant for her bloody aggressions."

(UP, INA)

Surveying Dept. Mossad Bialik

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BANK LEUMI
LE-MERAB B.M.

What do the banks talk about? "Plastic, of course."

The new plastic card — all women love it.

Plastic distributed by Tashit Ltd.

French Interest In Local Building

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Monday. — Efforts to induce French financiers and contractors to invest money in large-scale building and public works in Israel are now being made by the Builders and Contractors Association and the Israel Building Association in Paris in talks with French officials. It is learned here that the plan is to set up a joint enterprise to finance and build roads, schools and sewage works for the industry and public institutions.

The effort to raise foreign capital for such undertakings has also made a start in other countries. A Swiss hand-laid company has already been formed, and it expects to raise \$100,000 in Switzerland and the Benelux countries.

representative of the Builders and Contractors Association, Mr. David Alperin, is in the U.S. endeavoring to form a joint Israel-American group of contractors. The object will be to attract Jewish contractors abroad and here for co-ordinating economic action, including the exchange of information on technical matters. American investment is hoped to reach \$500,000 in two years.

In 1958, during the tenth anniversary celebrations of the State, a world conference of Jewish contractors is planned for Tel Aviv. The General of PICA from Paris, Mr. Gottlieb, will also be present. He is expected to be accompanied by Mr. M. Rauh, Director of PICA in Israel. Mr. Gottlieb and Mr. Rauh also called on the Speaker of the Knesset. The visitors were the guests of honor at a luncheon given by the President of the Hebrew University, Prof. B. Mazur.

Dr. C. Hart Schaaf, Resident Representative in Israel of the U.N. Technical Assistance Board, has been discharged from Hadassah Hospital following an eye operation and is convalescing at home.

The Mayor of Haifa, Mr. Abba Khoussy, and the Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Y. Schar, attended a reception held at Gan Ha'em in Haifa yesterday for the opening of Policemen's Day.

The two Indonesian newspaper editors who spent a week touring Israel, Mr. Mochtar Lubis of the Indonesian "Rakyat" and Mr. Roshan Anwar of the Jakarta "Pedoman," left for Rome on Monday, by El Al en route for Jakarta. On Sunday night a reception was given in their honor at the Z.O.A. House in Tel Aviv by the Israel National Committee of the International Press Institute and attended by the Mayor of Ramat Gan and Mrs. Krinitz, the Burmese and Japanese Charges d'Affaires, U. Khim Maung Gai and Mr. K. Nishida, the Secretary of the Netherlands Legation, Mr. P. W. Van Heerde, and the editors of the Tel Aviv daily newspapers.

The American novelist, Taylor Caldwell, and her husband, Marcus Caldwell of Buffalo, N.Y., visited the Technion City campus on Monday and were later entertained at the home of the Academic Secretary, Mr. Jacob Oust.

Measrs. H. E. Holmes, H. H. Holmes, and E. W. Short, of the Labor Ministry, visited the Haifa University yesterday and were shown around the new campus.

The group of Labour M.P.'s visited the village yesterday and heard a survey of village problems given by Dr. Louis Miller, Director of the Division of Community Housing of Hadassah.

The delegates to the World Federation of Diamond Bourses visited social institutions at Nativ yesterday. In the evening they attended a cocktail party held at the Union Bank of Israel and a farewell reception at the Dan Hotel.

Dr. R. Weinstock, Swiss representative in Israel, gave a dinner party at the Ramat Aviv Hotel on Monday night in honor of Dr. V. Tauson and Mr. E. Buzi, heads of the Swiss postal services. Bernese and Messrs. Rananan and Landau, heads of the Israel Postal Services in Jerusalem.

"Employer-Employee Relations" is the subject of an address by Prof. E.L. Gutman, Scientific Director of the Israel Institute of Applied Social Research, at today's meeting of the Jerusalem Rotary Club. The Haifa Rotary Club will visit the Hator excavations today and hear a lecture by Dr. Y. Yadin.

MEMORIAL MEETING
RUDOLF RUDBERG
On the occasion of the 30th day after the death of Dr. Rudolf Rudberg, Chairman of the Israel Dental Association, a memorial meeting will be held on October 20th at 4 p.m. at the Medical School, Hall B, Tancred Lane, Jerusalem.

On the occasion of the 30th day after the death of Hava Margalit, a memorial meeting will be held at 2:30 p.m. tomorrow at the Banquet Room in Jerusalem.

The Management of the Dan Hotel, Ashdod, wishes to inform guests and friends that the hotel is fully booked for the coming week.

DUPLICATE KEYS
wanted by thieves who stole an estimated \$10,000 worth of jewelry from the home of Mrs. Melita Harris of 25 Rehov Arlossoff, Haifa, on Monday night.

36 DIE IN JAPAN RAILWAY CRASH

TOKYO, Tuesday (Reuters). — The Japanese National Railway said today that 36 people were killed and 100 injured in a head-on collision between an express train and a freight train at Rokken station, last night.

Rescue reports said that only nine were killed and 100 injured, but the toll of dead increased as rescue work proceeded among the twisted wreckage of two passenger coaches of the southern express which collided with the freight train as it stood in the station.

Officials this morning said most of the casualties were Tokyo high school students on an excursion in Osaka.

11 MINERS SAVED BY RAW FISH

JHARIA, Bihar State, Tuesday (Reuters). — Eleven trapped miners lived for three weeks in an airlock in a flooded mine, catching fish and eating them raw, it was revealed yesterday.

The men, encased and covered in mud, were found up to their necks in water. All had been given up for drowned.

Democrat NAMED TO U.S. SUPREME COURT

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (U.S.). — President Eisenhower yesterday named Mr. Arthur J. Brennan Jr. as Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court replacing Justice Sherman Minton.

Mr. Brennan, a Democrat, is a present Justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court. He is 50, and it is approved by the Senate when it returns from its recess.

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Swedish Village For Retarded Children

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Tuesday. — Many exhibits from Burma and China will be featured in the first exhibition at the Ethnological Museum and Folklore Archives which is to open at 19 Rehov Arlossoff next Monday.

The museum cost \$125,000 to establish. Mayor Abba Khoussy told the Press. Many of the showpieces were brought here in the 1950s. The Israeli freighter which sailed for the Far East about a year ago. Two valuable collections were donated by Mr. M. Laxson of Sydney, Australia, and Mrs. C. Greenfield of New York, and other items were borrowed from museums or local collectors, the curator Dr. D. Noy, reported.

Chinese carvings, on which local scenes are depicted, catch the eye. One shows an Emperor at his summer palace, attended by numerous servants, and on other sections of the same box appear personages of his family. There are also Japanese prints, stone rubbings from Thailand, a Burmese Bamboo House, ivory and jade carvings, incense burners and Chinese tapestries.

The cellar in which the museum is now housed is only its temporary home, and the Mayor said he envisaged the museum's expansion in its permanent site on Mt. Carmel. A model of the Roman warship of the fleet of Herod the Great was unveiled at the Town Hall on Friday. The model will be a valuable addition to the Maritime Museum, according to its curator, Mr. Aris Ben-El. Designed by Mr. M. Plesner and built by Mr. Y. Krupnik, its construction was financed by Mrs. Ruth Lillenthal and her family of San Francisco, who donated \$10,000.

The unveiling of the First Century model warship and Fresco tour of the city's newest museum, were held within the UNESCO-sponsored International Museum Week.

Ukraine 49 years ago and went to America at a very early age. He took his doctorate at the University of Chicago and after a spell in a managerial position in the U.S. he returned to his native land in 1945. He also taught at its Business School. In 1951, he set out on a journey with the help of a "White-Collar Unionism," in association with Prof. R.K. Burns. When the project was completed, with two fat volumes tracing the development of the white-collar unions in the U.S. to show for it, Dr. Tabb decided to emigrate to Israel. Arriving at Lydda, he had a job with the Histadrut Bank of Israel in mind, but when he and his wife visited Haifa, they fell in love with the town. The Technion expressed an interest in his services. After studying Hebrew, first at a kibbutz ulpan, (where he also got a look at the economic set-up of the collective) and later privately, he started his post of Senior Lecturer in Industrial Relations in October, 1954. In February 1955, he was appointed Director of the Technion's Extension Division, and "since then I have been waiting for a couple of days' rest."

The first to approach Dr. Tabb's Division with a request for advice and assistance was the Egghead management. They asked for pointers on passenger relations, care of vehicles, price and ticket policy, road behaviour and discipline. They are getting it, but not from the Technion professor, "because a driver won't listen to a professor," but through "conference leaders," who are trained by Dr. Tabb for the purpose. He has also been asked to change the attitude in a long process, he warns, and the attitude must be changed in many fields of industry. With the success of the first try, he has organized an extremely varied programme of extension courses for the Technion. They range from the Technion's Chemistry for F and C foremen, Atomic Energy, Civil Service Personnel Policy, Office Practice, and the Use of Radioactive Materials to a course for Vocational School Teachers.

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36 DIE IN JAPAN RAILWAY CRASH

TOKYO, Tuesday (Reuters). — The Japanese National Railway said today that 36 people were killed and 100 injured in a head-on collision between an express train and a freight train at Rokken station, last night.

Rescue reports said that only nine were killed and 100 injured, but the toll of dead increased as rescue work proceeded among the twisted wreckage of two passenger coaches of the southern express which collided with the freight train as it stood in the station.

Officials this morning said most of the casualties were Tokyo high school students on an excursion in Osaka.

11 MINERS SAVED BY RAW FISH

JHARIA, Bihar State, Tuesday (Reuters). — Eleven trapped miners lived for three weeks in an airlock in a flooded mine, catching fish and eating them raw, it was revealed yesterday.

The men, encased and covered in mud, were found up to their necks in water. All had been given up for drowned.

Democrat NAMED TO U.S. SUPREME COURT

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (U.S.). — President Eisenhower yesterday named Mr. Arthur J. Brennan Jr. as Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court replacing Justice Sherman Minton.

Mr. Brennan, a Democrat, is a present Justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court. He is 50, and it is approved by the Senate when it returns from its recess.

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Sport Round the World

By Reuters Correspondents

PRETORIA, Tuesday. — A team of 12 South African football players, who have been approved by the South African Government, will leave for London today to play a series of matches in the city of an Indian market team, from Kenya.</

Today's Weather

| FORECAST: Cloudy with late showers in coastal plain and Galilee. Becoming partly cloudy. | |
|--|-------|
| Jerusalem | 15-20 |
| Tel Aviv | 18-22 |
| Haifa | 16-20 |
| Beirut | 14-18 |
| Tripoli | 12-16 |
| Amman | 10-14 |
| Baghdad | 12-18 |
| London | 10-14 |
| Paris | 12-18 |
| Brussels | 10-14 |
| Amsterdam | 12-18 |
| Stockholm | 10-14 |
| Oslo | 12-18 |

ARRIVALS

M. P. E. Gilbert, the French Ambassador, from home leave (by A. M. M.). M. Gilbert will be received by Foreign Minister Golda Meir today.

The British Ambassador and Lady Nicholls, from four months' home leave (by A. M. M.).

Mr. David Friedman, Charge d'Affaires of Cuba, and Mrs. Friedman, after a visit to Europe and the U.S. (by A. M. M.).

Lord Ransome of Liverpool, after a visit to Europe and the U.S. (by A. M. M.).

Mr. Meyer Weisgal, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Weizmann Institute, after a visit to Europe and the U.S. (by A. M. M.).

Mr. Robert Pinson, Israel Manager of A.P. France, after a visit to Europe and the U.S. (by A. M. M.).

A group of nine French travel agents for a three-day stay as guests of the Royal Dutch Airlines, returning from a tour of the country (by K.L.M.).

Dr. Juan Peltich, of Buenos Aires, President of the Argentine Chamber of Commerce, after a visit to Europe and the U.S. (by A. M. M.).

Mr. P. B. Bergman, Mr. Erik Borg, Mr. Tor Thorsen, and Mrs. Bergman, after a visit to Europe and the U.S. (by A. M. M.).

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Tel Aviv's City Staff, Work Come Under Controller's Fire

Sharp criticism of the staff and the working of the Tel Aviv Municipality was contained in a Report of the State Controller released yesterday in Jerusalem. It was noted that in some cases improvements had been made since the family had been noted, and in other cases improvements had been promised.

Although the Report touches on certain aspects of the City's financial year, especially the 1955-56 year, it deals mainly with the period from 1951-52 to 1954-55 when Mr. I. Reches, M.K., was Mayor.

During the latter four years, the city's population grew from 240,000 to 330,000, according to the Municipality, and five to six per cent less according to figures of the Central Bureau of Statistics. The Controller noted that in 1951-52 the average density per room was 2.2; by the latter date it had risen to 1.9.

Regarding the 1955-56 year, it is noted that "many of the members of the public, who are not members of the Municipality, have been attracted to the city, and their attention has been drawn to the situation in the city, and to the fact that the city is not doing as well as it should be doing."

Much could be done to increase the public's comfort. At the entrance of the building, there was a notice-board directing callers to the relevant office.

Names on Doors. For the public's convenience, the Report recommended that doors of offices should bear the name and address of the clerk. Callers should be directed to the relevant office, and the name of the clerk should be on the door.

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Eshkol Hashtones Of Getting \$75m Loan

There was hope that Israel would receive a \$75 million loan from the American Export-Import Bank, Mr. Eshkol said yesterday on arrival by El Al yesterday from a month's visit to the U.S.

Mr. Eshkol said that the Bank would be sending its representatives to Israel within the next fortnight to investigate the loan request.

The loan would be repaid by the end of this year, Mr. Eshkol said.

Israel has received one loan from the Bank amounting to \$125m, on which savings of \$10m have been returned regularly.

The large loan will have important indirect effects on the country's economy, Mr. Eshkol said.

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Bulk Vote For St. P. At A.A.

HAIFA, Tuesday. — With a vote of 1,575 for, 84 against, and 25 undecided, the workers and clerics of the A.A. and Eshkol's staff, who were today decided to strike for higher wages.

The alternative was to accept the public committee's recommendation that workers and clerics form a permanent body to deal with the dismissal of redundant workers.

The secret ballot was held at three polling booths from 4 a.m. to 4 p.m. All 1,500 permanent employees had the right to vote and 1,445 used it.

The Haifa Labour Council expresses its support the employees will walk out.

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Woman Killed In Farming

TRIPOLI, Tuesday. — Tragedy struck suddenly last night at a wedding at the village of Nafusa, east of Aleppo, when a wedding feast was killed and two more wounded in a traditional "fantasia" shooting.

The unfortunate woman, who was killed, was a member of a group of women from a nearby village who had come to the wedding.

The shooting was a traditional "fantasia" shooting, which is a form of entertainment in the region.

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Potash Production Takes Big Leap

Jerusalem Post Reporter. Potash production at the Dead Sea Works has taken an important upward trend and is expected to reach 6,000 tons this month. A total of 1,200 tons was produced by Sunday, the Knesset Economic Committee was yesterday informed by Mr. Preminger, Deputy Director-General of the Development Ministry.

In September production was 2,200 tons, and the previous month it was 1,000 tons. This considerable improvement was explained by the resumption of the machinery by the Chemicals and Fertilizers Engineers. Mr. Preminger hoped that output by December would approach 7,000 tons and next year's production would reach 80,000 tons.

Mr. Preminger also reported that an American specialist, Mr. A. A. Brown, who has spent some time at the Works, reported that production could be raised to 130,000 tons annually if certain changes involving an investment of a further \$11m. were made.

The first Officers' Club in the area was opened in the former Military Government building here this afternoon, when Rav-Aluf Mordechai Makiel cut a blue-and-white ribbon strung across the entrance.

The club has been built and furnished by Shekem and the Engineering Corps. It has a dining room, cafeteria and library with attractive interior decorations designed to create an intimate atmosphere.

The club will be open to all officers serving in the Negv.

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Beduin Fights Camel Bandits

Marabout attacked a Beduin in the Negv on Sunday night and stole 11 camels he was leading.

The Beduin, who was leading a caravan of camels, was attacked by a band of marabouts.

The marabouts stole 11 camels from the Beduin.

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M.P. Calls British Threat 'Unadvised'

THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded in 1922. Published daily except on Saturdays in Jerusalem by The Palestine Press Limited, Registered at the G.P.O.

Managing Editor: **THEO R. LUBIN**

Editorial Office and Administration: **JERUSALEM**: 9 Mahavazat, P.O.B. 113, Tel. 422 (4 lines). **TEL AVIV**: 200, Tel. 422 (4 lines). **HAIFA**: 200, Tel. 422 (4 lines). **HAIFA**: 200, Tel. 422 (4 lines). **HAIFA**: 200, Tel. 422 (4 lines).

Wednesday, October 27, 1938

NOTHING has been settled by the postponement of the decision of the Iraqi troops to move into Jordan.

IRAQ AND Among the factors influencing Iraq's hesitation is the fear that in the present unsettled state in Jordan, her army may receive the same sort of reception as Britain's Commander-in-Chief got not so long ago—and that despite the fact that he represented not only the Baghdad Pact but also so many millions sterling which are spent annually by Britain on subsidizing Jordan.

For the Iraqis themselves fully appreciate the situation, and so do Jordan, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Egypt. The entry of Iraq into Jordan has little to do with any danger which Jordan fears from Israel. Jordan is well aware of the fact that she is in no danger from Israel so long as she maintains peace along the border. But she has allowed herself to be so rent by internal tensions fomented by Saudi Arabia and Egyptian propaganda that her chances of survival at all, elections next Sunday or no elections, are now very slender.

The occupation by Iraqi troops would in fact mean bringing Jordan into the orbit of the Baghdad pact. If that were accomplished it would no longer matter very much to Britain if Jordan remained a separate entity or not. The ring of powers which might be useful to the West would now be brought very close to Egypt and right up to the borders of Saudi Arabia and therefore that much nearer to the vital oil interests which are the main stake in the whole game.

Other reasons which have caused Iraq's hesitation about moving her troops into Jordan were the inability to come to an agreement as to the command of the armies. They no doubt also sought an assurance from Britain that she would be able to restrain Israel troops from moving if Iraqi troops crossed the border into Jordan. These assurances could not be given since the British failed publicly to obtain the necessary undertakings from Israel. This country indeed firmly restated her point of view that the entry of Iraqi troops into Jordan would constitute a breach of the Armistice Agreement and the status quo.

The explanations offered for the attempt to move Iraqi troops into Jordan have been punctuated with these periodic essays to place the emphasis on the need to protect Jordan from Israel. But the real reason becomes clearer every day as the Jordanian elections approach. It is Jordan all these brother Arabs are interested in; not Israel. The Syrians have now entered the arena by sending troops to deliver arms to Jordan which is tantamount to placing their money in the "kitty."

Egypt, too, has long showed her hand in Jordan and indeed it was her obstinacy which brought the Iraqi reaction about. The unresolved element in the picture is the apparent ambivalence of King Hussein and his advisers who lean to Iraq one day and to Egypt the next, unable to decide which is more likely to leave them with a semblance of independence. Mr. Begin has demanded a strong government policy vis-à-vis Jordan, that would endeavour to make up Hussein's mind for him. No Israeli intervention can guide the positive future of Jordan. It has become so clear, however, that Israel will not acquiesce in the creation of a new and hostile state on her difficult border that this fact alone may serve to delay the break-up of Jordan, and to make this solution seem less acceptable to the British partners in the Baghdad Pact.

The Young Russians (VI) NEW ATMOSPHERE IN RUSSIA

By William C. Just

There was a little applause. The band struck up in a routine manner. Very few people showed the slightest interest in what was going on. This does not mean that many Russians still do not sigh for the absence of the leader.

"People believed in Stalin as a God," a worker in a woolen factory, one of the new elite artists, soborily remarked. "They believed in him in spite of the fact that so many suffered from his rule. And particularly after the war, when everyone believed that he had saved the country... As for the new leaders, they do not have the same authority. They have not yet won the trust of the people. They have not yet won the trust of the people. They have not yet won the trust of the people."

About the new leadership I found a divided opinion. Among the simple-minded there seemed to be a veritable Malenkov myth. "He was the most popular of all," said a shop steward whom I got into conversation in a restaurant.

"In a single year he did more for the people than was done by all the other leaders of the revolution put together. Everyone felt the difference. And he had plans for still better things... They would not let him back out of the country. They would not let him back out of the country. They would not let him back out of the country."

The more sophisticated did not share this simple faith. They had written off Malenkov as a political lion and saw no particular reason to mourn for him. They saw no particular reason to mourn for him. They saw no particular reason to mourn for him.

A stubbornly outspoken young man in Leningrad was determined that I should carry away no illusions: "Take my word for it," he said, "you'll show you the Moscow, the Leningrad, the Stadium, the historical monuments. But they won't let you into private houses where several families are crowded into a single apartment. And they won't let you go freely outside the big cities to see how they live on the poorer collective farms."

On the other hand, the Government has not only been de-Stalinized; it has been de-Malenkovized. And the present leadership seems to look about this and to approve of it. I was most impressed by this very real change of attitude. This time the change was not in the big Moscow Stadium, an occasion which in my own schooldays would have been turned into a scene of ritual celebration of Stalin.

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DIVINITY IN NUMBERS

How Strong Is Jerusalem's Orthodox Community

By MACAREE HANSEN

FOR years there has been a debate in Jerusalem as to the relative strength of the Orthodox and non-Orthodox communities. During the past few weeks, in the many committees, discussion has shifted the criterion to be employed in making this count. Specimens for both Orthodox and non-Orthodox feel that their relative numbers may determine the future of the city, particularly as to such matters as transport on Saturdays.

In opening the discussion, the Orthodox came up with their time-honoured argument. Ninety five per cent of Jerusalemites registered at kosher butcher shops. This proves, they say, that 95 per cent of all householders either observe the ritual laws or have a "sentimental attachment" to them. If asked, they would throw in their vote for a regime of compulsory religious observance, it is claimed.

Criteria Challenged The secular side challenged the argument without much trouble. Most householders are not butchers. The butcher nearest their homes or places of business. Nearly all butchers, like most hotels and restaurants, are at least minimally observant, for it would be foolish to drive away any potential customers. The only ones formally not kosher are the small number selling pork products, and even families indifferent to questions of kashrut would not trouble to obtain their rations from a distant non-kosher shop, but would confine themselves to an occasional visit for a particular commodity.

The Orthodox counter-thrust with what they termed a figure to end all arguments: 62 per cent of primary school children attend religious schools. This clearly proves how most parents in the capital want their children to be Orthodox. Therefore, 62 per cent of all parents are Orthodox or desire their children to be Orthodox.

Secular spokesmen replied by questioning the figure. This year, of the 32,408 primary school children, 10,908 (47 per cent) registered for State Religious and 4,390 (15.5 per cent) for Agudat Yisrael. Thus, only 63 per cent attend religious schools, although the percentage would rise a little, but certainly not to 62 per cent if the few hundred children attending non-supervised schools, such as the old-fashionedheder are counted. There are no reliable figures on the number of these children.

But if, for argument's sake, the figure of 62 per cent were accepted, it would still not prove that 62 per cent of all parents, i.e. the voters, are Orthodox. For those following religious precepts do not limit the sizes of their families and, on the average, Orthodox parents have twice as many children as non-Orthodox ones. The figure of 62 per cent therefore says very little about the relative numbers of Orthodox and non-Orthodox adults.

Religious Schools Further as regards attendance at State Religious Schools, many parents send their children because they may wish, for instance, for girls to attend an all-girls school, or because they want their children to "have something of their religion and later choose for themselves." The effect varies, and some children, as a result of being sent to a school that is "different" develop an anti-religious prejudice. In addition, the fact that the numbers of the Orthodox do not appear to increase despite their higher birth rate indicates that many of their children leave the fold upon reaching independence. (Around these figures, the argument went spinning round in a maddening circle. One person knows a non-Orthodox family with a dozen children, the other an Orthodox family with only one.)

Furthermore, if the higher figure for Orthodox voters were correct, and not the lower, why did the religious parties gain only six out of 21 seats on the City Council at the last election. The election

tions would go to show that only 28 per cent of the residents are Orthodox. Here the non-Orthodox found themselves trapped by a dilemma which they had themselves created. They have frequently stated that there are a good many religious people (whom they call "traditionalists") within the secular parties, primarily Mapai, Herut and the General Zionists. How much would they add to the 28 per cent for these?

They embarked themselves neatly by pointing out that few of the "traditionalists" seek to impose their way of life on others. As a matter of fact, they doubt whether the majority of even the 28 per cent voting for the religious bloc would really wish to annihilate the civil rights of others by forcibly promulgating religious laws under the guise of civil order. The Orthodox Communities, in particular, have come out forthrightly for religious tolerance. If it were not for the hard core of Natoret Karta, behind whose skirts the Orthodox take refuge, they doubt whether there would be any demonstrations at all.

But whatever the figures, the non-religious claim that even if 99 per cent of all Jerusalem is Orthodox, it would still not have the right to impose religious restrictions on the remaining one per cent. For the answer can be found in Israel's Declaration of Independence: "The State of Israel... will be based on freedom, justice and peace. It will ensure complete equality of social and political rights to all its inhabitants irrespective of religion, conscience, language, education and culture."

EVERY TUESDAY Athens-Geneva-Zurich Paris-London-New York SWISSAIR SWISSAIR REPRESENTATION J.B. ROY AGENCE HAVAS S.A. 28, rue de la Paix

Civil Family Law

By S. PERLES

THE Israel Ministry of Justice has recently published a draft on Family Law. It is the third of a series of comprehensive drafts prepared by the Ministry's Department of Legislation. The drafts on Law of Succession (Inheritance) and on the Law of Evidence have not yet been brought before the Knesset by the Government. Two members of the new draft, however, one dealing with names and the other concerning maintenance of distant relatives, as opposed to spouse and minor children, have already been presented for approval.

It is intended that this new family law comprising 219 sections become the uniform civil family law applicable to all persons residing in Israel, whether citizens or foreigners, irrespective of religious community. This would leave only the Jewish Law of Marriage and Divorce, annulment and dissolution of marriages subject to religious law and the jurisdiction of the religious courts.

The first of the nine parts forming the Draft deals with the individual, his legal capacity, including maturity and disability, name, inalienable personal rights and their protection, domicile and residence, and certification of death. The second part, dealing with the legal position of married persons, is based on the principle of equality of rights and duties for both husband and wife. As the marriage ceremony is left to the religious authorities and subject to religious law, the draft contains no certain formal provisions concerning criminal sanctions in connection with the conclusion of marriage. These provisions do not affect the validity of the marriage itself. As a rule, all bans of marriage seem to be a concession to his leftist coalition partners. Communist Kibbutz's editorializing Knesset reporter, fortunately enough, detected the Prime Minister's "anti-Soviet slanders" which cradled his rightist colleagues. While Kibbutz charges the Prime Minister with "apocryphancy" in favour of the United States, Israel's present isolation is traced back to the Government's "exaggerated neutralism" by Kibbutz. The paper urges a regime of national concentration in view of the grave situation.

Herut spares no sarcasm in denouncing the Prime Minister's speech. "Never has so little been said, in so many words, by a small leader in as high a position in a great and grave hour," the paper paraphrases Britain's wartime Premier, Sir Winston (then Mr.) Churchill. The true "Guide of the perplexed" is Herut leader, M. M. Bevan.

Bevan deals in a second leader with the Aita trade dispute. The Histadrut organ urges the workers of Israel's greatest private plant to be conscious of their responsibility when deciding on the planned strike. On the other hand, the paper deplores the exploitation of the conflict by the right for sectional purposes. In Herut, the party's leading financial expert, Dr. Y. Bader, M.K., holds the Government's fiscal policy responsible for the serious increase of the cost of living, as reflected in last month's index.

Both spouses are jointly and severally liable to their creditors for all debts resulting from the common needs; and in order to protect creditors it is proposed that this particular rule shall also apply in the case of persons known as husband and wife, although they are actually not married. Husband and wife shall be at liberty to arrange their mutual property relations as they think fit, provided that the agreement, registered with the Registrar of Personal Status in Jerusalem, will be sufficient. In the absence of such an agreement, each of the spouses will retain the property he or she brought into the marriage or acquired afterwards. On the dissolution of the marriage by death or divorce, all assets acquired during the marriage shall be regarded as joint property, and their value is to be divided accordingly in equal shares. The spouses may arrange for separate ownership of property or full partnership; they may also make property arrangements according to Jewish law or in whatever other form they prefer.

The relations between parents and children are regulated, in part three of the Draft, according to the biblical law under which all children, whether born in or out of wedlock, have equal rights, whether the parents are married to each other or not. This part deals with the establishment of fatherhood by pre-nuptial agreement, or full partnership; they may also make property arrangements according to Jewish law or in whatever other form they prefer.

The National Christian Council of India, representing the non-Roman Catholic Churches, met 10 days ago to consider the situation. What it decided has not yet been disclosed, but there is much feeling among Christian communities that a vigorous reply to these attacks should be published. The Standing Committee of the Catholic Bishops' Conference—Cardinal Gracia, Archbishop of Bombay, eleven other Archbishops and two Bishops—has acted with hesitation. The Bishops appeal to all national leaders and the Central Government by the Nyoghi report and ally the fears and anxieties of the Christians. To some extent, this has already been done, the Nyoghi accusations having been strongly rebutted in public by three eminent Indians: Dr. H. Mahtab, Governor of Bombay; Dr. John Mathai, Minister of Finance; and Mr. D. N. Datar, the Home Minister in the Lok Sabha (House of Representatives) where he categorically contradicted a fire of questions by members of the extreme Hindu Mahasabha.

This society is particularly strong in Madhya Pradesh and Madhya Bharat, where Government have made no pronouncement yet on the anti-missionary report. In several of the small princely States in these two provinces, Christian missions were forbidden until the status were absorbed by India on gaining independence. (OFFICE Copyright)

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Missionaries in India

From a Special Correspondent

IN the report of "a Christian Missionary Inquiry Committee" set up by the Government of Madhya Bharat (the Western portion of the former Central Provinces), the first attack this year on missionaries in India is made. The committee visited 30 districts and examined 588 witnesses. It is composed of eight members, including an ex-High Court Judge, Mr. M. B. Rega. Its accusations appear to be less severe than those of the Nyoghi Committee (its president was another Judge, Dr. M. B. Nyoghi) in the neighbouring State of Madhya Pradesh.

The Nyoghi Committee asserted that "evangelization in India appears to be part of the uniform world policy to revive Christianity for the re-establishing of Western supremacy, and is not prompted by spiritual motives." The Rega Commission's charges are grave enough. It accuses the missionaries of "mass movements" in the villages of Madhya Bharat, and "forcible mass conversions." To convert a child is illegal, it says, and must be stopped, even when the converts are of legal age; a child must be left entirely free to choose for himself.

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